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IN THE SENATE.

DEBATE ON MR BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS

Monday, January 25

Mr. SOUTHARD continued.

When the House objected to one of the amendments, from which they afterwards receded, they sent the bill back to the Senate with a new section added to it, in the following words:

"And be it futher enacted, That the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance and increase of the Navy: Provided, such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

This amendment had been made by a vote of 109 to 77 (Jour. 509): and it came to us about eight o'clock of the last night, within three or four hours of the adjournment. We had then been in session three months; had discussed our relations with France; contemplated our position and our duties; had received the views of the Executive, and his estimates for the defence of the country, and not a suggestion had been made, no member of either House, no Executive officer, had proposed such an appropriation. It broke upon us, in the last night, most suddenly and unexpectedly.

It created surprise, I believe, in every part of the Senate Chamber, unless, indeed, some few may have been apprized of its approach. I do not deny that I was astonished and indignant, and, among others, gave utterance to my feelings. That a measure of such a description should have been reserved for such a moment, had too much the aspect of finesse and management.

It was rejected by the Senate, and sent back to the House after a debate of about an hour, certainly of not more than an hour and a half.

The reasons for its rejection appeared to me then, and appear to me now, most ample and satisfactory.

It might have been objected to as irregular, unusual, and unparliamentary. It was made as an amendment to the amendment of the Senate. As such, it must restrain, enlarge, or modify the the matter to be amended. It did neither. It was a distinct section, an independent and incoherent subject. The House might, with equal propriety, have added a new bill or all the bills of the session.

But it was not resisted on this ground. There were other and higher considerations, vitally affecting the institutions of the country.

It was opposed to the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, and the whole practice of the Government. The 7th item of the 9th section of the first article declares, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The term appropriation implies that the object must be speified. Without it is, the intent of the makers of that instrument is violated. A mere declaration that the Executive may draw out a million of dollars, and apply it to such objects as he shall think necessary for the public interests, is no compliance with the constitutional provision. Its design was to guard sedulously the public treasure—to secure its control to those who make the laws—to cut off Executive discretion as to the objects on which it should be expended. The present President has said (Message, Dec. 1834), that "the palpable object of this provision is, to prevent the expenditure of the public money for any purpose whatsoever which shall not have been first approved by the representatives of the people and the states in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial," &c &c. He has also said, on another occasion (Message, Dec. 1835), "no one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character." That it is "the duty of the Legislature to define, by clear and positive enactments, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend," &c. That the true rule of action "should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regulted by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him will not be so likely to extend to the representatives of the people in that bo-

It is true, these opinions were expressed on a different subject; but I commend them to the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hubbard,) as equally applicable to the bill, whose character we are investigating. He seems to think it quite specific enough, and sufficiently restraining to Executive discretion. But what are its terms? The three millions are to be expended, "in whole or in part," as the Executive may see fit. On what objects? "The military and naval services, including fortifications, ordnance, and increase of the navy." On what conditions? "If the expenditure be necessary for the defence of the country." Who is to judge of the necessity? The President. Can appropriation be more indefinite—less specific? The amount short of three millions is absolutely in his discretion. The "necessity" rests on his judgment, not in the judgment of Congress. The selection of objects is in his choice. He might expend the whole in raising an army. He might increase the navy by men and ships, at his pleasure. He might devote the whole to one object, or divide it among several. It clothed him with unlimited discretion on all points save one, the amount of three millions. Such a bill is new in the practice of the Government—unknown at former periods and under former Executives. We have before passed through times of trail, and been engaged in actual war; yet such investment of power was not found expedient or necessary. It was reserved for the disciples of Mr. Jefferson, who claim to be the especial advocates of his principles—the Democrats, *par excellence*—the only men who have passed pure and unhurt through the corruptions of the times of Madison, Monroe, and Adams, to devise and support this bill. I commend to their notice the language and opinions of Mr. Jefferson.

"In our care, too, of the public contributions, entrusted to our direction, it would be *prudent* to *multiply barriers* against their dissipation, by appropriating *specific sums to every* specific *purpose susceptible of definition;* by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount; by reducing the *undefined field of contigencies*, and thereby *circumscribing discretionary powers over money*, and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money where the examinations may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform."—*Mr. Jefferson's Message, December* 8, 1801.

This doctrine of Mr. J. is among the earliest of my political recollections; and being just and true in itself, it has been invariably approved in theory and practice, from his day to ours. It was sound when he uttered it—it is sound still with all except those who have unhesitating confidence in the present Chief Magistrate. *He* will not, in their opinion, abuse this or any other trust confided to him. *He* requires no guards, no checks, no controlling regulation. *He* will not err in the judgment which he forms on any point. The biases which he assures us may operate upon the Executive, are not to be regarded as extending to him. *He* is the exception to the salutary principle, which directs a jealous watchfulness towards those who are invested with power and authority. Mr. Jefferson must have been wrong when he said "We have not found angels in the form of men to govern us."

Mr. President, that section of the bill, as it came to us from the house, violated the spirit and purpose of the Constitution, in reference to the disposion of the public treasure. It disregarded the principle which requires specific sums to be devoted to specified objects. It spurned the doctrine with whose soundness the President is so "deeply impressed," that Executive discretion should be restrained and limited by specific provisions. It omited "the duty of the Legislature to define by clear and positive enactments the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend." It presumed that "biases would not operate on him in relation to the controversy with France, which would extend to the representatives of the people in Congress. It invested the Executive with the discretion which belongs to Congress, and to Congress only. It gave him the authority to "raise armies and provide a navy." It surrendered the power of war into his hands. With such an appropriation he might have put the question of war beyond the reach of the representatives of the people. And judging from the temper manifested by him—his recommendation of reprisals—the language of his advocates, I believed then, and still believe, that, if it passed, we should have war. Even now we should be in war—a war in which human life would be poured out without stint, and the smoke of human blood ascend from the laud and the water—a war to which no limits in time or in results could be set by human foresight—a war, upon which, in the present state of Europe, other nations would not have looked with an indifferent neutrality, but, in all probability, convulsing the whole of Christendom. If war, and such a war, be necessary, (and it may become so, and I may yet be its advocate and supporter,) I implore that it may not be commenced by discretionary powers vested unnecessarily in one man, but be the result of the calm and *constitutional* decision of the representatives of the people, who are to bear its trials and face its perils.

In Rome, sir, they did sometimes create a dictator, whose duty it was to look to it, *ne quid detrimenti republica copiat;* but they did it by no violation of their Constitution and the principles of their Government, but when the enemy was at the gates of the Capitol, and despair found no other remedy.

Was there any necessity, at that time, of bestowing the slightest discretionary power upon the President? In what did the necessity consist? We were not an war. We were not threatened with war, unless upon our own action. France had made no movement to assail us. She had no cause of complaint which could justify her in commencing hostilities.—We owed her no debt. She insisted on no violation of treaty upon our part. There was not a man in Congress—in the nation—in the world, that believed that she would first assail us unless we did something which should induce her. This, whatever it might be, it was proper that Congress, not the Executive, should decide—And, as Congress was about to adjourn, nothing would or could constitutionally be done to occasion the commencement of hostilities. The pretences that we might have war, and that France might assail us, before we met again, were utterly fallacious. The Executive might have so acted as to create speedy difficulties, but I had no desire to offer him inducements so to act. We had claims on France—she owed us money; we had a treaty which her honor and justice required her to keep. But the time and mode of enforcing the payment of that debt, and coercing the fulfilment of that treaty, was in our own power; and the Constitution required, when force was to be applied, Congress should sit in judgment and decide it. There was no exigency which could demand that we should forget the ordinary guards which our Government provides. And even if our situation had been extreme, if the danger had impended, was there not time enough for Congress, during that session, to have defined the objects of expenditure, and specified the sums? If danger should have arisen subsequent to our adjournment, had not the Executive power to call together and consult those whom the Constitution designates as the counsellors and guardians of the People's rights on such an occasion? I could not see or feel the necessity for vesting in the President a discretion in which his mode of dealing with constitutional questions had not given to me much confidence. I regarded that section as a dangerous enroachment upon the Constitution, and the more dangerous because urged on under pretences of national defence and safety. It is by such encroachments that that instrument is to be beaten down and destroyed. I could not see its safest provisions hazarded unnecessarily. There is enough, day by day, and hour by hour, even in this hall, and much more out of it, to warn us that our only safety lies in guarding it; and that in it, and it alone, live the permanency of the Union and the hopes of freedom.

In addition to all these considerations, it was an appropriation not called for by the Executive—a *voluntary* bestowal of discretionary power unasked by him. It was resisted, at the moment, by the Senator from Tennessee on this ground. If the President thought it necessary, it was his high constitutional duty so to declare officially "He shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." (2 art. 3 sec.) When and where did he recommend this measure? In what communication is it to be found? Not in the message at the opening of the session; not in that of the 30th December. Was it, as the Senator from New Hampshire seems to suppose in that of 27th February? (Jour. 194.) That message communicates the correspondence on the subject up to that date, with the information that Mr. Livingston had been instructed to quit France if an appropriation should not be made by the Chambers; and then adds, "the subject being now, in all its present aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued on that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident that, on their part, every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the country which the occasion requires."

He expressly avoids further recommendations. He relies on those which he had before made. He does not ask us to place a part of the treasury at his disposal. He does not tell us that it is necessary for us to arm. He gives no indication of a wish for such an appropriation. It is true he has *since* told us that this section of the bill was "in conformity with the wishes of the Executive;" but when and where and to whom were those wishes made known? If communicated at all, it must have been by private confidence to favorite members. It must have been with the understanding that it should operate upon their votes, and not be publicly and officially promulgated. I do not accuse him of such a course. It would be a base shrinking from the responsibility of his high station, holding, on a great national question, in which the peace of his country was involved, a language official and unofficial; a language public, and a language confidential. I do not credit the assertion that he deals with members of Congress in this mode. And yet, sir, if he did wish that appropriation to pass in that form, and his wish was known, it must have been by secret confidential communications to members; for it is to be found in no public document, no official declaration of the Chief Magistrate.

So far as the Senate is concerned, his wish was not known. We were not only ignorant that such was his wish, but had no knowledge that the proposition would be made. The Senator from New Hampshire tells us that we were notified, and that Mr. Cambreleng had stated in the House, upon the vote respecting the French treaty, that he should move such an appropriation. I beg the Senator to reflect upon such an argument, to sustain such a proposition. A member of the House states, in his place, in debate, that he will move a particular appropriation at some future time, and this is to be regarded as sufficient official information that the Senate will be called upon to make that appropriation! And we must be prepared to pass upon it, without estimate, without document of any kind to examine and guide us. We have fallen on strange times, sir, and new notions multiply in relation to official duties and legislative obligations. But let us look at this warning given by the chairman of Foreign Relations, who is to be our oracle in these high matters. When was it made? On the 28th February. Where? In debate in the House. When was it published? I find it in the Globe of the 2d March, issued at a moment when it is not probable that half a dozen of even the most devoted students of that print were able to read its report of the proceedings of Congress. And yet this report, at such a time and under such circumstances, is offered as evidence that the Senate ought to have known and been prepared for this most extraordinary proposition. But it is still more unfortunate for the reason of the Senator, that the proposition of which Mr. Cambreleng gave notice, was not that which is contained in the section which we rejected. It was, in substance, that "he should move an amendment to the fortification bill when it returned from the Senate, of one million for the army, and two millions for the navy, in case it should be necessary before the next meeting of Congress. This, he understood, would be all that would be required by the Executive branch of the Government." Now it is obvious to remark on this report: 1. That the bill was not then in the Senate. It had been returned to the House, referred to, and reported on by the committee. (Journal, 451, 464, 506.) 2. That his notice differs widely in substance from the proposition subsequently made. 3. That he understood that the Executive would require no more. How did he understand it? He ought to have given to other members the light which he had on the subject. Is it to be understood that as chairman, or in any other than a public official capacity, he receives directions from the Executive what amount of public money he is to put at his disposal? If he do, he may as well adopt Antony's profession of faith:

> "I shall remember,
> When Cæsar says, *do this* it is performed"

As little benefit by way of justification can be found for this appropriation in the vote of the House respecting the treaty. The message of the 7th and 30th December had been before the Committee on Foreign Relations up to the 27th February, when a report was made, accompanied by three resolutions. (Jonrnal, 466.) On the 2d of March the House considered them, in conjunction with three resolutions offered by Mr. Adams, as amendments thereto. (Journal, 496.)

The first resolution of the Committee was, "That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France on the 4th July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution as ratified by both Governments." The amendment was, "That the rights of the citizens of the United States to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 4th July, 1831, ought in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States;" and was subsequently, after debate, modified by Mr. Adams, and was in these words: "Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the treaty with France of the 4th July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on."

After various efforts at amendment and change, it PASSED *unanimously*. (Journal 500.) The other amendments offered by Mr. A. were then withdrawn by him. The second resolution of the committee was in these words: "Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's message as relates to commercial restrictions or to reprisals on the commerce of France,' and passed unanimously; thus concurring with the unanimous vote of the Senate in regard to the recommendation of the Executive. The remaining resolution was in these words: "Resolved that contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France;" and this resolution was, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, ordered to lie on the table. (Journal, 501.) It was the 2d March; the order to lay on the table was, under the circumstances, equal to rejection or withdrawal; for there could be no hope of again calling it up, discussing and deciding it. Here, then, on the very day before this extraordinary section was introduced into the bill, while a resolution, which declared contingent preparations to be proper, was before the House, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on his own motion, disposed of it, and declined taking the sense of the House upon it. Could it have been anticipated, after that, that Congress would be called upon to place three millions of money in the hands of the Executive without specification of objects? Did the committee expect war? Did they think France would assail us? Did they believe legislation necessary? Why then was not the sense of the House taken upon the question? The Senate had long before unanimously declared that no legislative action was at this time necessary. The House had just before unanimously relieved the committee from all further consideration of the only recommendations made by the Executive; thus declaring those recommendations improper, or, at least, the measures proposed unnecessary. And now the resolution for contingent preparation is laid on the table by the assent of the friends of the Executive. Sir, I ask again, did they expect war? No, sir, they knew better. The appropriation was not called for by anticipation of an attack from France. If it was, the friends of the Executive, the House of Representatives, were greatly wanting in their duty to the country.

Look at the only resolution which they did pass. It declares "that the treaty should be maintained and its execution insisted on." And who in this country has ever held a different language? But how insisted on? By immediate war? Was that the meaning of the House? Was it a war measure? Then, more guilty legislation cannot be imagined. Go to war with peace appropriations, without one preparatory measure by Congress? The House meant no such thing. To suppose that they did, would be an impeachment of something more than their intelligence. They left the question of further negotiation entirely open by the rejection of the resolution which declared it incompatible with our rights and honor, and they adopted one which merely declared that the treaty ought to be maintained. And had France then, or has she yet, declared that she did not consider it binding on her, and that she would not maintain it? On the contrary, she has always admitted its validity, and acknowledged that the debt was due to us. She has delayed, and delayed improperly, upon insufficient reasons, to comply with her obligations under it, but the resolution of the House asserted no fact which France has controverted. I do not intend to inquire, on this occasion, into the sufficiency of the reasons urged by her. It is enough, for the present, to say that the act of the House did not render war necessary; that it was not anticipated as speedily, if at all, to arise; and that those who favored this contingent appropriation can find in this resolution no apology for it. The chairman of the committee, the person who mov[ed] this section, is reported to have said [in] debate, as late as the 28th of Febr[uary], "if we are to have peace, the[...]

the better. *If war*, THE NEXT CONGRESS would have enough to say on that great question." The question of war, if decided at all, was, in his opinion, to be decided by another Congress. And, out of the House, all parties concurred in the hope and belief that it would be avoided. It was but four or five days previous that the official paper, which is regarded, even by our foreign ministers, as expressing opinions worthy of all confidence, contained the following editorial remarks: (Globe of 24th February.)

"From the extracts given in this day's paper from the foreign journals, and especially the remarks of the French Minister on the introduction of the law to provide for the treaty, it will be seen that there is now the fairest prospect of a speedy and happy adjustment of our difficulties with France." &c.

"Mr. Livingston will not, it appears, apply for his passports, but will await the action of the Chambers in relation to the law proposed by the Ministry."

It then gives an extract of a letter of congratulation on the prospects which the late news has opened on the country, which, in conclusion, says: "The Opposition seem confounded this morning, and even the most desperate in their ranks say the President has had the good fortune to take the right course in this matter. Chance has had no hand in it, my friend; it is parcel of his great, fair, and clear course." "We believe all the difficulty in the matter to have grown out of the intrigues of some one on our own side of the Atlantic," &c.

The extract administers the usual dose of flattery which parasites are ever ready to bestow on the hand that distributes honors and profits, but it conveyed the strong impression which then prevailed. And war was not expected here nor elsewhere, at least not so expected as to justify large discretionary appropriations. To have gone to war, then, would have been most absurd; nothing could, indeed, have been more absurd than the position which we should have occupied. It was justly remarked about that time, "To go to war now, would be like two boys standing before each other with clenched fists, and each daring the other to strike. If we did go to war with France on this subject, it would all end in an expenditure of millions upon millions of treasure, and oceans of blood, and we should then be asking each other who struck the first blow."

Mr. President, that section of the bill, thus introduced, was neither necessary nor expedient, to be justified by no facts, hostile to every correct principle of legislation, and the majority of the Senate, by a vote of twenty nine to nineteen, rejected it. (Journal, page 232.) The names are recorded; and, while the minority doubtless acted upon a proper sense of their duty, the majority will not, I feel assured, have cause to condemn themselves. For myself, I concurred most heartily on the disagreement to the section, and cheerfully put myself upon the principles involved, and leave my act to the award of the future.

But, Mr. President, I ask attention while I proceed still further with the history of the bill.

It returned to the House, as is, I believe, agreed on all hands, before ten o'clock. Mr. Gholson then moved that the House recede from their amendment, and urged it strongly upon them. (Journal, 516.) It was opposed, sir, and the reported language is worthy of observation. Mr Cambreleng, the chairman of the committee, and the person who moved the section, "hoped the House would not recede. If the Senate had chosen to take the responsibility of defeating the appropriation, it might remain with them; he would take no part of it." And Mr. Bynum sustained him. Now, this was long before twelve o'clock. It was upon the first disagreement. It was while there was a quorum, for the vote against receding was 110 to 87. Why, at this early hour, with a full attendance of members, was the declaration made that "the responsibility of defeating the appropriation" was upon the Senate? Why did the mover refuse to take no part in it? Was the appropriation necessary to the defence of the country, and was it not worth while to make an effort to save it? Was an enemy approaching our shores, and was it more desirable to cast the responsibility on the Senate, than to defend the country?

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, determined to insist upon the section, and so informed the Senate; but they asked no conference. It was their amendment; they had voted to insist; and it was proper, if they desired to avoid difficulty and secure its passage, to ask a conference respecting it. The Senate had previously done so, that very night, on an amendment of theirs to the bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government. The conference was had, and the bill passed. (Journal, 512-515.) But the House, upon this bill, did not choose to take this course. They chose rather to put it in jeopardy. The Senate adhered to their decision, by a vote of 29 to 17 (Journal, 235,) and the bill was speedily returned. This course of the Senate was prefectly parliamentary and correct, as is known to Senators, and as I shall presently have cause to explain.

When the bill again came to the House, [...]ad another opportunity of asking [...]ence and saving their amendment, [...]hole bill, if there could be a compromise made. They did not seize the opportunity. Other counsels prevailed. The mover of the section now moved to ADHERE to it. This would have defeated the bill irretrievably. No subsequent movement could have saved it. Why, then, was the motion made? Was it resolved upon that the WHOLE BILL, with all its appropriations, should be lost, because the Senate had not consented to put three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President? There was yet time enough. It was not twelve o'clock, and there was a quorum. Yet, if this motion had prevailed, the bill would have been lost with time and quorum both. The course taken exhibited a fixed purpose that no appropriation should be made for any of the fortifications, unless this large sum was granted; and this most improper and unconstitutional demonstration of confidence was manifested towards the President. Was it deemed necessary, as an offset against the unanimous rejection of his advice and the refusal to give him the power of making reprisals?

Mr. *Mercer* moved that the House recede. This would have ended the controversy, and saved the appropriations for fortifications, amounting to $860,000. And how, sir, was his motion met? Mr. *Polk*, the chairman of tho Committee of Ways and Means, urged that the motion to *adhere* was first in ordered, and to be first put. And, in no very measured language towards the Senate, Mr. *Lytle* sustained him; thus aiding the movement of Mr. *Cambreleng* to *adhere*, defeat the whole bill, and try to throw the blame upon the Senate.

The Speaker (then Mr. *Bell*) decided that the question on receding must be first taken. It was put, and rejected by 107 to 88. (Journal, 519.)

Upon both of the motions to recede the votes are recorded. It was an almost precise division of parties. Those who are called opponents of the Administration voted so as to save the bill, but lose the contingent section. Its friends voted to save the grant of money to the Executive, at the hazard of the whole bill. In this stage of these extraordinary proceedings, Mr. Hubbard (and he deserves thanks for breaking rank) moved for a conference. (Journal 519.) It was asked and promptly agreed to by the Senate, although they had voted to *adhere* to their rejection of the section. (Jour. 237.) If they had desired to defeat the bill, why did they waive their vote to *adhere* and agree to the conference? They might have refused it, and been prefectly justified by parliamentary rule and propriety. Even the desire to throw the responsibility on the Senate could not have put them in the wrong. There is potent authority on this point in the journals of this body. In January, 1826, the two Houses had before them a very important measure—a judiciary bill, having the same object as that which has recently passed the Senate. The bill from the House was considered, debated on several days, amended, and sent back. The House voted not to accept a part of the amendments, and returned it to the Senate. The Senate, on the motion of Mr. Van Buren, then chairman of the Judiciary Committee, *adhered* to their amendments. The House asked a conference. The message asking the conference was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the same chairman made a report refusing the conference. That report is worthy of the respectful consideration of all those who now condemn the Senate. It sustains the positions which I have advanced in defence of the course of the Senate on this occasion. It justifies the vote to adhere, without the vote to insist. It places the duty of calling for the conference on the house which first insists. It refuses a conference after the House had asked it, because it was not the intention of the Senate to recede, and a conference was therefore unnecessary. The Senate sustained the report, by 24 to 13; and among the majority are found the names of Messrs. Van Buren, Benton, Berrien, Branch, Dickerson, Eaton, Hayne, Rowan, Tazewell, White, Woodbury. The bill was lost by this decision. The report and vote may be found in vol. 16 of Senate Journal, pages 306—312.

If this be correct parliamentary doctrine, and our opponents will not deny it, and if the Senate had desired to defeat this bill, why did we not refuse the conference? We did not. We were resolved to resist the three millions, but we sought, *earnestly*, the passage of the bill, and waived every rule of practice, in such cases, to accomplish it. Yet we are now charged with the defeat of the bill. The conferees, on the part of the House, were Messrs. Camberleng, Hubbard, and Lewis; on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Webster, Frelinghuysen, and Wright. They agreed—the conferees of the Senate unanimously, and the majority of those of the House. It was, at the time, understood that they also were unanimous.

It seems to have been since denied that Mr. Cambreleng did agree to the report; and the Senator from New Hampshire will not say that he did. It is quite possible that he did not. He had desired to adhere to the amendment, which would have destroyed the bill. He had manifested his anxiety to throw the blame on the Senate—and he may have feared the defeated of his object, if the conferees agreed upon a reasonable report to the two Houses. He had made a provision which reposed all confidence and power in the President, and he may have been unwilling that the offering should be withdrawn. But it is of little importance. The conferees did agree, and those of the Senate reported. (Jour. 237.) In lieu of the section for three millions, they proposed,

"As an additional appropriation, *for arming the fortifications* of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars."

"As an aditional appropriation for the repair and equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

When this report was made, the Senate were prepared to approve it. The committee of which the Senator from New York was one, had agreed to it, and it would have passed unanimously. Sir, the whole Senate was ready to pass it. There was no fault in that respect on either side of this body. The censure must rest elsewhere.

The Senator from New Hampshire seems to find no difference between this proposition and the section, except in the amount. Has he looked at them? The one is without specification, leaving the whole expenditure, as to objects, to the Executive. The other defines the objects for which the money is appropriated. It complies with ou legislative duty. It is constitutional and proper. Mr. President, ought not this report to have been satisfactory and to have passed? It provided for the very objects which were most important in case of difficulty—our fortifications and navy: for the only objects that could have required attention before it would have been the duty of the Executive to assemble Congress, and it provided most amply for them. Observe the amounts. There had been appropriated for arming the fortifications, in the army bill, 100,000 dollars: in this bill, by a previous amendment of the Senate, 100,000 dollars more; and by this conference 300,000 dollars. In all, 500,000 dollars, for arming them in one year. Was it not ample? Could more have been used faithfully and economically? Not a dollar.

So as to the **Navy**. The bill for its support contained appropriations to the amount of more than 3,680,000 dollars, in which were 974,000 dolls. for repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission. Add to this sum the half million proposed by the conferees, and we have 1,474,000 dollars for the repairs and equipment of vessels of war. Was it not ample for that object, until Congress would meet, or be called together? I am compelled to believe that it was not the amount which was insufficient. It was the restriction imposed. It was a specific appropriation. It was not left to the discretion of the Executive, and his friends would not have it. They preferred losing the whole bill, to denying this expression of confidence in the Chief. Then, sir, let them answer for the loss; but let not them and the President unjustifiably charge the Senate with a failure of duty. The Senate did its duty and its whole duty to the country, faithfully. Examine this bill as it stood after the conference. It came to us with 430,000 dollars, all that the President and departments asked. We added 421,000 dollars, and by the conference we agreed to add 800,000 dollars—making in all 1,660,000 dollars, almost four times the estimates of the Executive, as much as could with propriety be devoted to the object. It came with a *small specific appriation*—was increased in the House by *seven times* the amount to be *used at Executive discretion*. The moment that three times the amount is agreed to by the Senate, but the Executive discretion denied, it is refused, rejected, and the Senate assailed.

I proceed. Why was this agreement of the conferees not received by the House, and the bill passed? The chairman of the managers did not report the agreement. The House did not agree to it. They had the papers, and the Senate were thus compelled to see the destruction of the bill, without the power to avoid it. They kept the papers, and we could take no vote upon it. But we did not rest in silence under this extraordinary, may I not say, without offence, this most unjustifiable procedure. If we had done nothing more, we should have been faultless in the matter. But after waiting until general alarm was felt lest it was the intention of the House to destroy the bill, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) moved that we should send a message reminding the House of the subject. (Jour. 239.) It was new in practice. Such a message, so far as I can learn, had never before been sent by one House to the other, since the establishment of the Government. But the parliamentary practice was consulted. I recollect it well, for I examined it with that Senator. In Jefferson's Manual, our guide on subjects of this kind, it is stated to be a proper message. (page 191.)—"When a bill is sent by one House to the other and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it." 3 Hals. 25; 5 Gray, 154.

The message was sent. The entry is in these words: "Resolved, That a message be sent to the honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States. Thus, sir, the Senate, now charged with neglect of duty, with defeating the bill, with unwillingness to defend the country, departed from ordinary practice; adopted a new, but parliamentary proceeding, to urge the House to attend to the passage of the bill. And thus, sir, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr Webster), who is so roundly and incautiously accused by the Senators from New Hampshire and Georgia, put in requisition his best exertions not only to do his own duty, but to press others to the discharge of theirs. The facts cannot have been well remembered by the Senators. The accusation has not been well considered. I am glad to perceive that that Senator is not, at this moment, in his seat; for it permits me to say, without indelicacy towards him, that in the debate upon the question, and in the whole course of our action upon the bill, as upon every other where the Constitution and the interests of his county are involved, he brought into exercise the best powers of his well disciplined intelligence and pure patriotism.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, February 29.

A press of job work which we could not postpone, has occasioned a delay in the publication of this number of our paper. We cannot afford to keep help sufficient for these emergencies; but we will promise that they shall occur as seldom as possible. Our outside form is dated *Friday* the 29th,—it should be *Monday*.

The editor of the Standard does us too much honor in attributing the remarks in our paper of the 5th inst. to the pen of Mr. Waddell. He did not furnish one line of it; neither was he at our elbow to prompt us, but was attending Granville court some thirty or forty miles distant. He did not even see it until after its publication. Our columns are always open to the communications of correspondents; but they are never admitted as editorials. That department is reserved exclusively for the productions of our own pen. When we see our articles straggling abroad, we cannot say that they are always worth claiming; but we shall ever protest against any person being thrust into our arm chair without our consent. The editor of the Standard may possibly have been led into the error by having himself adopted a different practice; but it is much more probable that he erred intentionally, thinking thereby to furnish occasion for a fresh attack upon Mr. Waddell. But to prevent mistakes hereafter, we assure the Standard, that if *he* is dependant upon his neighbors for his editorial paragraphs, *we* are not. Such as they are, they are our own. And this responsibility we take cheerfully, because in all our editorial course our conscience is void of offence. We have at no time perverted the truth, or knowingly propagated a falsehood; neither have we at any time advocated a doctrine which we did not believe to be consistent with the true principles of our constitution and of genuine republicanism. We have never (as some have) endeavored to tickle the ears of the people by parading before them a string of phrases without meaning; or to excite their prejudices by assertions, inuendoes, sly hints and surmises which would not bear the test of examination. We do not sing pæans to "the democracy of the people," while we are endeavoring to bind them with fetters of brass. We have never yet been willing to barter the liberties of our country for "thirty pieces of silver." Does the conscience of the editor of the Standard rest thus easy within him? The sheet before us ought to disturb him for a twelve month. In the short article under review, he has assertions without proof, inferences unsustained by facts, and surmises which we should suppose could originate only in a mind determined upon evil.

But whether the error was committed intentionally or through inadvertence, the editor of the Standard will perceive that justice to ourself, as well as to Mr. Waddell, requires that he should correct it. We are aware that in so doing he will suffer some inconvenience. His *facts* closely resemble a row of bricks, placed on end at short intervals; if you knock down one, it will upset its neighbor, and thus the whole row is prostrated.

We took up our pen for the purpose of correcting the error into which the editor of the Standard had fallen in regard to ourselves; not to write a column. But we would ask the Standard if it is so common to publish the speeches delivered at public meetings, as to warrant the supposition that because the Register has not published the speech of Mr. Waddell, he has been "instructed to suppress it." Notwithstanding all that the Standard has said of the speech, we are inclined to believe that Mr. Waddell has nothing to fear from its publication; and the more so, because the Standard has not yet ventured to give his "three minutes recollections." If it contains all the bitterness he represents, he surely would not be backward in exhibiting its deformities to his readers.

Having taken it for granted that the editors of the Register have been "instructed" not to publish the speech, the Standard in a tone of triumph adds: "It is just as we expected. Mr. Waddell and his friends *dare not* permit his speech to be published, in the language in which it was delivered." Possibly Mr. Waddell might forego the privileges of a freeman, forbear to express his opinions of men and things, and sing hosannahs to the rising star, for a snug office by which (like the editor of the Standard) he could realize fifteen thousand dollars in the short space of three years; we say this *may* be possible, for we are told from high authority that "every man has his price;" but we are very sure he will not relinquish even *one* of the important privileges of which freemen boast, for the small emoluments attached to a seat in the Legislature. But to this point he speaks himself. Avowing a determination to pursue an independent course, and conscientiously to discharge his duty to his constituents, Mr. Waddell in his circular says: "with these opinions, defeat itself hath not many terrors; without them, success would be disgrace." The editor of the Standard may esteem these things lightly; but we can assure him that the Republicans of Orange county have not yet forgot the value which their fathers attached to independent minds and honest hearts.

We have already extended this article beyond its intended limits; but our haste to close it shall not cause us to pass entirely without notice another sweeping clause in the Standard, in which he gives a stab "under the fifth rib" which he thinks will be fatal to the political standing of Mr. Waddell. Our readers were put in possession of Mr. Waddell's circular last fall, and will recollect that for reasons stated he declined entering into a discussion of the politics of the general government; he considered these as matters which should be kept entirely distinct from state legislation. "What was right he would support; what was wrong he would oppose," independent of party considerations. This pledge as a member of the Legislature, we lately took occasion to say we thought he had faithfully redeemed. But the Standard says—"We know of no one who has, during the last session of the Legislature, sinned more heinously against General Jackson and his administration, than Mr. Waddell himself." This is a broad assertion; can the Standard sustain it by the exhibition of any testimony? or does it rest upon the same sort of evidence as does his assertion that the editors of the Register have been "instructed" to suppress the speech? Give us the truth, Mr. Standard, *if you can*. As one of "the Republicans of Orange county" we call upon you for the evidence. What did he *do* or *say* in the Legislature that exhibited so much hostility to the President? The Republicans of Orange county "have a right to know" whether Mr. Waddell has forfeited his pledge; they will punish if he has played false, as they will reward if he has been faithful. As a member of the Legislature, Mr. Waddell's constituents require that his talents shall be directed to the promotion of their interests, not for the service of a party; as a citizen, the Republicans of Orange county do not wish to deprive him of a privilege they are determined to preserve for themselves—freely to express their opinions of public men and public measures.

From much that we have seen in the Standard, we are inclined to believe that its editor is in the habit of manufacturing his facts to suit his purposes. It is certainly a very convenient practice for a person who has a bad cause to support. It enables him at any time to dress-up a man of straw, and pelt it with stones and brick-bats to his heart's content; but a very small portion of common sense will soon detect the artifice, and in a little while the editor who resorts to it will become as contemptible as the men of straw which he had manufactured.

ORANGE COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable number of the citizens of Orange county assembled at the court house in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 24th inst. for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for promoting the success of the White ticket, and for nominating a candidate for Governor. On motion, Catlet Campbell, esq. was appointed president of the meeting; William Holt and Harrison Parker, esqrs. vice presidents; and Dennis Heartt and Dr. Edmund Strudwick, secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, Mr. Nash rose, and in a brief manner explained the object of the meeting, and concluded by moving that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions. The motion was adopted, and Frederick Nash, James Mebane, William A. Graham and Hugh Waddell, esqrs. and Dr. James S. Smith were appointed.

After a brief space, Mr. Graham, on behalf of the committee, made the following

REPORT.

As the period approaches which is to close the official term of our present Chief Magistrate, the solicitude of the people of all America is justly excited in the choice of his successor. In the exercise of no political privilege does it behove a free citizen to deliberate more anxiously, to scrutinize more closely, or to search more extensively for information, than in determining on whom his vote shall be bestowed for the Presidency of the United States. In our quarter of the union public attention has been mainly concentrated on two di[...]ished in

dividuals, who are presented as competitors for this high office, between whom, in the south at least, a selection must necessarily be made. These are Hugh L. White of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren of New York. In choosing between them, a mind desirous of doing justice to both, and forming a correct conclusion for its own action, is naturally led to inquire. What claims has either upon the suffrages of his countrymen? What public services have they respectively rendered, either to the whole union or to the states to which they belong? What course of policy do they severally advocate? Where do they reside, and what are their interests, and the interests of those with whom they are most nearly connected? are they the same with or adverse to ours? What are their political opinions, partialities and attachments, and what of advantage or of injury, might be expected from the elevation of the one or of the other?

With the early history of Mr. Van Buren we do not profess to be very familiar. He has been frequently a member of the Senate of the Legislature of N. York, has held the office of her attorney general, and also filled her executive chair. But we are ignorant of any important measure of state policy projected or completed by him, except the safety fund banking system, adopted upon his recommendation while chief magistrate of the commonwealth, by which the currency of the state is subjected to the control of the dominant political party, and rendered applicable to any ends which may be necessary to perpetuate their power. Among those stupendous works of improvement which every where pervade the state of New York, and which stand as monuments of the imperishable fame of others of her sons, we know of none which will perpetuate his memory as a statesman or public benefactor. He went into the Senate of the United States in the year 1822, and remained until 1828; but although the eyes of the whole nation have been constantly fixed on the proceedings of Congress, we doubt whether his most ardent admirer can point to any important act which originated with him, or to any occasion when he exhibited abilities, intelligence or patriotism superior to his associates. Mr. Van Buren's opinions and actions in regard to national politics have been almost invariably of an undecided and indefinite character. He entered the stage of active manhood when the Federal and Republican parties which first divided our country yet existed, and is alleged to have been attached to the Republicans; yet he is said to have been opposed to the declaration of the late war with Great Britain, and actually supported Dewitt Clinton against James Madison for the presidency in 1812, the latter of whom was the republican candidate. He is reported by his friends to be opposed to protective tariff duties, and to be of opinion that the federal government has no constitutional right to construct works of internal improvement within the states of the confederacy; yet his votes are recorded on the journals of the Senate in favor of an act to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, and in favor of the tariff bills both of 1824 and 1828, to the latter of which he gave an active and efficient support. Indeed we hardly know a public man who has filled so many high stations, whose opinions on the great questions which have divided the nation, appear to be less settled, or less generally understood. This course of neutrality—of doing nothing so positive as not to admit of variation, if not the contrary, was departed from in one remarkable instance. When the state of Missouri applied for admission into the Union upon a footing of equality with the other states, Mr. Van Buren, then a Senator in the Legislature of New York, voted for instructions to their senators, and a request to their representatives in Congress, "to oppose the admission as a state in the union, of any territory not comprised in the original boundary of the United States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission." Thus evincing a hostility to the interests of the south which destroys all claim to our support, especially at this crisis. We are aware that it is attempted to give weight to his pretensions by his nomination in the Baltimore convention in the month of May last. So far from this being a recommendation to us, it is a decided objection. That convention did not spring from the people. It was contrived and attended solely by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, many of whom held offices with large salaries under the government, and had therefore a deep personal interest in his elevation. Some of its members professed to have many constituents, others but few, and others again acknowledged that they had none. Yet by persons thus authorized the votes of all the people of some of the states were disposed of. To say that the nomination of such a body as this, was any indication of the wishes of the great body of the people, is in effect to deride their intelligence and deny their capacity for self government. This electoral district at least is freed from any trammels which may have been imposed by that convention. Of all the individuals who assembled there, with or without authority from the people, there was not one who even pretended that he had any commission from the freemen of this district. Nor do we know any one in the county of Orange, who had signified any wish to be represented there. The decision of that convention can therefore have no shadow of claim to authority among the people here.

In turning to the life of Judge White, we find him characterized both in public and private by the most unassuming modesty, yet the utmost firmness, decision of purpose, and consistency of action in the discharge of every duty; and if not possessed of the most specious grade of talent, certainly with the highest claims to practical wisdom. Born in the state of North Carolina, he was carried in early youth, by that spirit of enterprize which has always marked our people, to the then frontier settlements of Tennessee. Accustomed to the privations and dangers incident to a newly settled country surrounded by savages, he acquired an energy and boldness of character, even before he reached manhood, which added to his unsuspected honesty and active patriotism, have rendered him always a favorite in Tennessee. More than once, it is said, the youthful statesman accompanied his neighbors and friends in expeditions to repel the hostile incursions of the Indians. Without the advantages afforded in the present day for education, Mr. White applied his active and intrepid mind to the cultivation of learning, and become one of the ablest advocates in his own state, one of the most able and useful members of her Legislature, and finally a Judge of her Supreme Court. But in the many posts of honor to which he was called, he never forgot those to whom he was indebted for his elevation, and has under all circumstances possessed the confidence of the people of Tennessee. When the country was involved in war, he is said to have done more to sustain that state in the efficient and honorable part which she bore in the contest, by providing the ways and means for its prosecution, and in inspiring her militia with courage, than any citizen of the state, except the General who led her armies to victory. Though known to the country as a profound jurist and able statesman in his own state, Judge White had never been in the service of the nation until appointed a commissioner, under the Florida treaty, to settle the claims of our citizens on Spain. After the close of the labours of this commission, he was pronounced by his associate, Mr. Tazewell, "one of the ablest men on the waters of the Mississippi." He was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1823, where he has continued ever since. Upon the dissolution of the first cabinet in 1831, Judge White was tendered the appointment of Secretary of War, and all must recollect how generally his refusal was regretted throughout the country. Those very presses and persons who are now so bitter in reviling him, were then eloquent in his praise.

As a Senator he has uniformly supported the interests of the planting states, by an active and zealous opposition to the tariffs of 1824 and 1828; in opposing extravagant appropriations of the public money; and in endeavouring, under every change of party, to reduce the patronage and power of the Executive government within its proper limits. A statesman of firm and liberal principles, he cannot change his principles with the times. In every government, there is great danger that adverse interests may arise between the tax payers and tax receivers. The former concerned to diminish the public burthens by having no useless officers, and confining expenditure to the legitimate wants of the government; the latter living on public bounty, and interested in sustaining a multitude of offices with large salaries. Already under our federal government there are more than fifty thousand office holders, who subsist on the public treasury, and who derive their appointments directly or indirectly from the Executive. And it also appears from official documents, that there was at the beginning of this year a surplus in the revenue of 20,000,000 dollars above the appropriations of last year. It must be apparent to every one, that this immense revenue which is not needed by the public wants, a large portion of which must be distributed in salaries of the appointees of the Executive, and in compensation to contractors for public employment, will, unless curtailed, render the Executive power too great for the liberties of the country. Judge White, both in 1826, and in 1836, has been in favour of reducing this overgrown power; while Mr. Van Buren, although in favour of the reduction in 1826, has of late been silent on the subject, if he has not changed his opinions.

We wish not to excite feelings of sectional hostility; but other things being equal, we deem it a safe rule in choosing a public servant, to take him who is identified with us in interest, and who in the administration of his high office cannot injure us without injuring himself, rather than one who is not bound to us by such ties. It is not to be disguised that at this time the institutions of slavery is attacked in the district of Columbia by a portion of the people at the north under a claim of authority; and like attempts from the same quarter are made on our property in the states themselves, though as yet unaccompanied by a claim of constitutional power. In these circumstances we deem it a matter of great importance to our safety and peace, to have a President who is with us on this great question. The interposition which he has it in his power to afford through the post office establishment alone, for the prevention of mischief on this subject, has been witnessed within the last year. Mr. Van Buren may not be an abolitionist; we trust he is not; but after his course on the Missouri question, it would be unreasonable to expect from him a zealous cooperation with us in resisting their nefarious attempts on our property and lives. One other consideration we deem worthy to be mentioned. North Carolina has never put forth any citizen of her own for the chief magistracy of the Union. This is the first occasion when she has had an opportunity of elevating to that office one of her native sons. Surely if he be not less qualified than his competitor, if his principles be not more objectionable, if he has rendered public services equally valuable, we shall not postpone his claims to those of any individual whatever.

Resolved, therefore, That we have the highest confidence in the wisdom, firmness and unsullied purity of character of HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee, and that we will cordially support him for the next President of the United States.

Resolved further, That we have full confidence in the ability, consistency and integrity of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, and concur in the nomination which has been made of him for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved further, That James Mebane, Dr. Strudwick and Harrison Parker, be appointed to meet the delegates who may be appointed in the counties of Granville and Person, at such time as they may agree upon, to nominate an Elector for this district.

Resolved further, That we entertain the highest respect for the public and private character, and entirely confide in the political principles of General EDWARD B. DUDLEY of the county of New Hanover, and will endeavour to promote his election to the office of Governor of North Carolina.

The report having been read, Dr. Smith addressed the meeting in very eloquent and appropriate terms. He was followed by Mr. Waddell and Mr. Mebane.

The report, with the accompanying resolutions, were then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Nash then moved that the meeting adjourn to meet again on Wednesday of the Superior Court; but withdrew his motion at the request of Dr. Smith, who briefly stated, that the object of the adjourned meeting was to nominate suitable persons to represent the county in the next General Assembly; and as he was opposed to caucuses of all kinds, he wished notice to go into all parts of the county, that every person might have an opportunity of attending.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, the Raleigh Register, the Star, and all other papers friendly to the cause, be requested to publish these proceedings.

Mr. Nash then renewed his resolution, and the meeting adjourned to the Wednesday of the Superior Court, being the 18th of March.

CATLET CAMPBELL, *Pres.*
WM. HOLT, } *V. Pres.*
H. PARKER }
DENNIS HEARTT } *Secretaries.*
EDMUND STRUDWICK }

Washi[illegible], February 23.

Yesterday, the following highly interesting Message was transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, relative to the Mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the treaty of indemnification without farther delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted, will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France, the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the government of Great Brtiain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other department or branch of the government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the people who have confided to us their power, is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self defence, as to afford no inducements to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our sea coast or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time necessarily elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now fortunately so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt, and if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 22 1836

The Senate of Virginia has adopted, by a vote of 19 to 12, the "expunging resolutions," in the same form in which they were received from the House of Delegates.

The Governor having refused to forward the resolutions to the Senators in Congress, they were again passed by the two houses, and forwarded to the Senators by the Speakers.

The bill to recharter the Bank of the United States has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania by a vote of 19 to 12—eight Van Buren and Muhlenburg men voting with the majority. The Governor has also signed the bill; and the stockholders, at a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 15th inst. unanimously accepted the charter. This institution has therefore become a *state* bank, under the title of "the United States Bank."

From Florida we learn, that large numbers of volunteers and other troops have entered the territory, but they have not yet had any engagement with the Indians. It appears that the Indians have destroyed the property on all the plantations south of St. Augustine, and that for a distance of 250 miles not a house is left standing.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received for building a STONE JAIL, 45 feet long, 24 feet wide, two stories high, until the 18th of March.

A plan and specification will be shown on application to the Commissioners.

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD JONES,
JAMES WEBB.

March 1. 08—2w

STEAMBOAT FROM Petersburg to City Point.

THE public are respectfully informed that the New Steamboat EAGLE, Capt. Chase, has commenced running from this place to City Point, to meet the boats from and to Norfolk, and will leave in time to ensure a passage to or from that place. No fears need be apprehended by delay, as the boat draws but two feet water, which will ensure a run at all times of tide. Passage $1, for which apply on board, or to

P. RYAN, *Agent,*
At the Wharf.

February 23.—08—3w

Anti-Van Buren Meeting.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the citizens of Orange county friendly to the election of JUDGE WHITE, will be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 16th of March, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly. A general attendance is requested of all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the state.

February 25. 08—

Van Buren Meeting.

THE citizens of Orange county friendly to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 15th of March, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a District Convention to nominate a Van Buren Elector for this district.

February 25. 08—

ANTI-VAN BUREN MEETING.

THOSE of the citizens of Chapel Hill and its vicinity who are opposed to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnston for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, are respectfully invited to meet at Chapel Hill, on the second Saturday in March, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for the respective offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Chapel Hill, February 25. 08—

VAN BUREN MEETING.

THERE will be a meeting of the friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN, at William Trice's Store, on New Hope, on Saturday the 5th of March, for the purpose of nominating some fit and suitable person to represent us in the next Assembly at Raleigh.

February 26. 08—

The Beautiful and Thorough-bred Horse

SNOWDEN,

WILL stand this season at my stable—terms made known in bills. He unites great beauty and strength, with the richest pedigree, in which is combined all the best blood both of modern and ancient times. A superior horse has at no time stood here.

A. J. DAVIE.

February 25. 08—

Town Property For Sale.

THE subscriber offers his lots in Hillsborough for sale. This situation is one of the most eligible in the place as a private residence. It contains six acres, has a spring on it, and a constant branch running through it; the House is a comfortable family residence, containing six rooms, with four fire places, with the usual Out Houses; a large Barn, with convenient and roomy Stables.

Also a Lot of near two acres on the opposite side of the street. This lot is well enclosed, has a framed House on it 30 feet by 14, with a good brick chimney.

Also a Lot in the bend, containing 3½ acres, a house on it used as a Stable, with one large Stall and Feed Room.

This property will be sold on fair, nay low terms, as the subscriber intends removing West, either for cash or credit.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

February 25. 08—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling of Temperance Primrose, deceased on Friday the 18th day of March next,

TWO LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO FELLOWS,
The Tract of Land wheron she lived,
Stock of Cattle and Hogs,
One Grey Mare,
The Crop of Corn and Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and
Farming tools.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

HARRIS WILKERSON.

February 27 08—

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to me on the estate of POLLY JACKSON, at the February term of Orange County Court. Persons having claims are notified to present them.

E. F. STRUDWICK, *Adm'r.*

February 25 08—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been qualified at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executors to the last will and testament of ROBERT TINNIN, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID TINNIN, } *Exr's.*
C. C. TINNIN. }

February 25. 07—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor of the last will and testament of ALEXANDER ALLEN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SCOTT, *Ex'r.*

February 25. 07—

VALUABLE Printing Establishment *For Sale.*

OFFICE OF THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT, WITH A LIST OF BETWEEN 600 AND 700 SUBSCRIBERS.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by William Swaim, deceased, I shall offer for sale, at the Office of the Greensborough Patriot, in the town of Greensborough, on Monday the 21st day of March next, all the PRINTING MATERIALS now used in the said office, consisting of a Super Royal RAMAGE PRESS, Type, Stands, Cases, Gallies, Chases, Pressboards, &c. &c.

The Office House will also be rented or leased. The house is large and commodious, having rooms sufficient for the accommodation of a small family.

The establishment of the paper, is of sufficient importance to elicit the attention of all persons desirous of a permanent business and residence. The village is flourishing and the society good—having a justly acquired reputation for intelligence and morality.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ALFRED E. HANNER, *Trustee.*

Greensborough, February 15. —08

FOR SALE,

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC PILLS
W. W GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT and Dr. A G. HULL'S IMPROVED Hinge and Pivot TRUSS.

ALLEN PARKS.

November 5.

From the London Christian Observer.

THE MORAL OF FLOWERS.

THE WILD WALL-FLOWER.

What various turns of chance and fate
This mouldering pile has known;
What wide magnificence and state
Within its halls were shown,
When crowds of knights and ladies gay
In weeds of peace kept holiday!

These walls, where now with softening grace
The ivy-wreath is flung,
With trophies once of war and chace
Were thick and proudly hung;
But helmet, spear, and horn, are gone
To augment the dust we tread upon.

Full oft this cell in weary thrall
Hath lonely captive held;
And these proud towers the whizzing ball
Like granite rock repell'd:
But, ah! they fall and crumble now,
Beneath a stronger, mightier foe.

Time, Time, his withering hand hath laid
On battlement and tower,
And where rich banners were display'd
Now only waves the flower.
List, and 'twill fitting comment read
On revel gay and martial deed.

Mute is the warden's challenge, mute
The warrior's hasty tread;
And tuneless is the lady's lute,
For she is with the dead:
And but a flower now mourns the doom
Of prostrate strength and faded bloom.

Read, stranger, in this ruin's fate,
An emblem true of life;
Conflicting passions—love and hate,
Joy sorrow, fear, and strife—
Combine, alas! in one dark plan
To storm the citadel of man.

And should they fail, a foe is near
Who ne'er defeat hath known,—
Time ever follows in the rear;
He wills the work is done;
For where's the beauty, strength, or pride,
Hath e'er his withering touch defied?

Wear'st thou to-day the wreath of fame?
Oh heed it, heed it not;
A few brief years, thy place and name
May be alike forgot,
And but a lowly floweret wave
Upon thy unremember'd grave.

Here ends the semblance. Never more
This ruin'd pile shall rise,
But man a seraph blest shall soar,
When what is mortal dies,
If while earth's changing path he trod,
His heart and hopes were fix'd on God.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—This company was organized on Thursday the 4th inst. by the appointment of George W. Mordecai, esq. of Raleigh as President, with a salary of $2500; and Messrs. Wm. Boylan, Thomas P. Devereux, and Charles Manly, of Raleigh, and Wm. Plummer and Joseph W. Hawkins, of Warren, as directors.

It was ascertained that the whole amount of stock subscribed was 5,500 shares, or $550,000.

It was resolved, at the meeting of stockholders, "That the president and directors be requested to urge the prosecution of the work to as speedy a completion as is practicable, with due regard to its execution in a durable and proper manner."

"It will thus be seen," (says the Raleigh Register) "that this great work has been begun under the most auspicious circumstances; and the public have, in the character of the gentlemen to whom its prosecution is entrusted, the most ample guarantee that every thing will be done as it should be done."

CHATHAM COUNTY MEETNG.

A respectable and numerously attended meeting of the citizens of Chatham county was held at the court house in Pittsborough on Tuesday the 9th inst. William Albright, esq. was appointed president, William Snipes and J. Carter, esqrs. vice presidents, and Col. J. A. Bynum and Richard Fawcett, secretaries.

On motion John S. Guthrie, Robert Fawcett, Isaac Clegg, Dr. E. B. Stedman and A. H. Dismukes were appointed as a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted with only *two* dissenting voices:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination in different parts of the state already made of General Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, as the *Candidate of the People* for Governor of the state at the ensuing election in August next.

1. Because we recognise in him, a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, of plain republican manners and principles of consistent and uniform zeal in promoting the improvement and advancement of the state—distinguished alike for his public spirit, his social qualities and active benevolence.

2. Because he is the consistent Opponent of the *Caucus System*, and all such frauds on the freedom of suffrage. Standing as he did in the foremost ranks of the supporters of Gen. Jackson during his first election, against the Candidate of the Caucus party, we find him now standing by his principles and alike opposed to the nominee of the *Baltimore Humbug*.

3. Because he has given the strongest proof of devotion to his country, having during the last war, when a young man and enjoying abundantly the means of luxurious ease and indolence, volunteered in her service and performed an arduous tour in defence of a part of our coast from the hostile and predatory incursions of the enemy.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, a native of North-Carolina, for the office of President, and the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial and zealous support to the individuals thus nominated, and use our best exertions to promote the success of our cause.

The President on motion, appointed the following persons, viz: William Underwood, Allen Goodwin and John S. Guthrie, as Delegates to meet such other Delegates as may be appointed by the other counties of this Electoral District, at Ashborough, during the next Superior Court of Randolph, to agree upon a suitable person as Elector for this District on the White & Tyler Ticket.

Committees of Vigilance were appointed, consisting of six persons, for each captain's district in the county.

A Harrison Convention for the state of New York was held at Albany on the 4th inst. The Convention was numerous and respectable. Resolutions were unanimously passed nominating William H. Harrison of Ohio for the Presidency, and Francis Granger of New York for the Vice Presidency.

A resolution was also adopted, declaring "that Martin Van Buren, by intriguing with the executive to obtain his influence to elect him to the presidency, has set an example dangerous to our freedom and corrupting to our free institutions."

A convention for nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor is to be held at Utica on the second Wednesday in June next.

The Senate of Illinois have nominated Judge White for the Presidency, and it is confidently stated that he will obtain the vote of that State.

A bill has been passed by the Legislature of New York, authorizing each of the banks in the city of New York to borrow for two years a sum equal to one half of its capital, and to discount thereon to an amount equal to one and a half the sum borrowed.

At Franconia, New Hampshire, on the 2d instant, the quicksilver in the thermometer sunk to the bulb, 40° below zero. It is supposed a spirit thermometer would have indicated 50°. A degree of cold greater than has been experienced in any other place in the United States

---

The Banking Capital of Alabama amounts to $12,000,000. The increase of 1836, was $8,150,000.

A proposition has been made in the Legislature of Massachusetts, for chartering a bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars. A great London banker has just established an agency in Boston, under the charge of Francis J. Oliver.

Alexandria Gaz.

The Ocean Insurance Company at Boston, have declared a dividend of *forty per cent* for the last six months.

It is estimated by well informed persons that no less than 19,000,000,000 of silk worms die annually victims to the production of the amount of silk consumed in England in one year. These worms, according to the ratio of 3,000 to the pound of silk, which, by the by, is a safe one, make 6,333,333⅓ pounds of silk, which, at $4 per lb. would be $25,333,442; and as England can never be a silk growing country, owing to the physical defects of her climate, the silk culturists of our country have a fine opportunity of soon becoming competitors to supply the raw material. *American Farmer.*

Valuable Recipe.—Mr. A. Brunson of Meadville, Pa. says, from fifteen years' experience, finds that an Indian meal poultice, covered over with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns and frozen flesh, as hot as it can be borne, will relieve the plain in five minutes; that if blisters have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

Beware of the beginning of evil. Here is your chief danger. It lies in venturing upon little indulgences and sins; upon slight violations of conscience and duty. These are the germs of bad habits and ruined characters. If once allowed to take root within you, to spring up and bud, they will assuredly shed over your future years the bitter fruits of sorrow and shame. *Hawes.*

While you aim to fulfil the duties which you owe to society, you take the most effectual measures to promote your own respectability and happiness.

We are all in the pursuit of happiness; we all desire the esteem and respect of our fellow men. If we would attain it we must be virtuous and useful. These will secure to us present peace and everlasting happiness.

We should do nothing when the prospects of life are fair, that we would not do when they are doubtful.

BOOK BINDING

JOHN H. DE CARTERET, of Raleigh, begs leave to announce to the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, and the adjoining counties, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He will be in Hillsborough until the 29th inst. and any orders for BINDING or BLANK BOOKS will be thankfully received.

During his stay in this place he can be found either at the Superior Court Clerk's Office, or at Mr. Palmer's Hotel.

N. B. Old Books rebound, plain or ornamented.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

The subscribers have seen the work of Mr. De Carteret, Book Binder, and can say that he is an excellent workman, and can recommend him to the public for industry &c.

J. TAYLOR,
JAMES WEBB.

February 18. 07- 4w

NOTICE.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, the subscriber was appointed administrator of the estate of WILLIAM M'CAULEY, deceased. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CHARLES W. JOHNSTON, *Adm'r.*

December 3. 98—6w

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at Roxborough, Person county, N. C. on the 22d day of March next, (it being the second day of March Court,) the building of a FIRE PROOF HOUSE, intended as Offices for the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts. The plan of the building will be submitted on that day.

PORTIUS MOORE,
ISHAM EDWARDS,
JOHN BARNETT,
REUBEN WALTON,
AUGUSTIN VANHOOK } *Commissioners.*

December 23d, 1835. 03—5w

Dr. Norwood has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Huntington as a dwelling house, two doors west of Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

January 5. 02—

LOST OR STOLEN

ON Thursday the 14th instant, a sum of money, consisting of one twenty dollar note of the Bank of the United States, two ten dollar notes, one of five dollars, six of three dollars, and one of one dollar, of North Carolina banks, all of which were rolled up together in a piece of brown paper. Ten dollars will be given for any information which will lead to the recovery of the said money.

MOSHIER BARTON.

January 23d 04—3t

Flour, Middlings & Bran,

FOR SALE by the barrel or load.

J. J. FREELAND & Co.

January 18. 03—4w

Blacksmith Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established himself in Hillsborough, at the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Rider, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, and particularly Horse-shoeing which he thinks he can perform in a superior manner.

JOHN HORNER.

☞ He will give four dollars per hundred in cash, or four and a half in work, for one or two thousand bushels of Coal.

January 14. 03—3w

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THIS institution, situated twelve miles north of Hillsborough, will be opened for the reception of students on the 15th of January, 1836. This situation has been selected by the subscriber chiefly on account of the many advantages it possesses, in healthiness, and the correct morals of the surrounding country. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to render the academical course full and complete. Amongst other things, will be taught the following branches particularly:

1st Class—English Grammar, Penmanship, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c.

2nd Class—Latin, Greek and French Languages.

The prices of tuition will be five dollars per session for the first class, and ten dollars per session for the second class. A session will consist of five months. At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination and a vacation of two weeks. The subscriber will render every possible attention to the morals and habits of the students placed under his care.

Board can be had convenient to the academy at five dollars per month, and in good families. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fifteen students with board at five dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR.

N. B. Students prepared in the above Academy for any of our Universities.

Orange county, N. C. Nov. 26. 97—

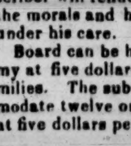
TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22. 72—

STRAY.



TAKEN up on the 20th of Jan. 1836, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, by Jesse P. Parker, living near Red Mountain, on Flat River, a bay HORSE with black mane and tail, nine years old next spring, appraised to be worth forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 17. 04—

FORTUNE'S HOME.

6,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE THIRD CLASS OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR 1836,

WILL certainly be drawn on ***Saturday***, the **19th March** at ***Hillsborough.*** Those who are disposed to buy Tickets, had better be in haste to deposite their Cash at "FORTUNE'S HOME," as the tickets are going off very rapidly.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES:

1 Prize of 6,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of 3,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

BESIDES MANY OF

500 Dollars—300 Dollars—200 Dollars—100 Dollars—50 Dollars—&c &c &c.

Amounting in all to

One hundred and eighty thousand Dollars!

TICKETS ONLY 4 DOLLARS, HALVES 2 DOLLARS, QUARTERS 1 DOLLAR.

Risk on a Package of Whole Tickets only 23 Dollars;
Packages of Halves and Quarters, in proportion.

Tickets to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

A. PARKS,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

☞ A number of the large Prizes have been sold lately in packages. A gentleman in Franklin county, by taking a few packages, drew one Prize of $500, one of $300, and small Prizes to over $200.

February 18. 07—

Private Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THIS institution, long known as Mrs. Edward Jones's School, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of Miss Charlotte C. Jones, and the Subscriber. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every schoolroom convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers, exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Jan 20. 04—4t

Carey's Library of Choice Literature.

WHEN this work was about commencing, the proprietors, in their original prospectus, stated that their facilities were very great for conducting a publication of the kind. The selections already have given great satisfaction. "The Life of Sir James Mackintosh," "Kincaid's Rifle Brigade," and "Characteristics of Hindostan," are works that at the same time are interesting and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.

As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced in No 14, the publication of a work of History and Fiction, by James—received by us ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER PUBLISHER. This gentleman is the author of those deservedly popular works, "Darnley," "D'Lorme," "Richelieu," "Philip Augustus," "Henry Masterton," "John Marston Hall," "Mary of Burgundy," "The Gypsey," &c. The present work will sustain his high reputation. The scene is laid in France, during the reign of its gayest monarch, Henri Quatre, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterizes his writings. It is entitled

ONE IN A THOUSAND,
OR,
The Days of Henri Quatre.

This work will be completed in advance of the regular days of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with—what, when they commence, we are convinced they will anxiously look for—the Denouement.

Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to be always in advance with the works of this and many other celebrated authors.

The Library is published weekly, each number containing 20 imperial octavo pages, in a stitched cover. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each volume at the end of the work.

Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address CAREY & HART, or
LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent,
Philadelphia.

January 14. 03—

FOR SALE,

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC PILLS, W. W GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT and Dr A G. HULL'S IMPROVED Hinge and Pivot TRUSS.

ALLEN PARKS.

November 5. 86—

WOOD—WOOD!

Subscribers to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

October 1. 89—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

WATCHES, Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE received an additional supply of goods in their line, which makes the assortment extensive; and they assure those who want watches that they can be suited, as they do not sell one without warranting it to be good. In addition to *WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.* they have

Britannia & Plated Ware,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ Watches repaired carefully, and warranted in every instance.

⁂ They would respectfully solicit those of their customers whose accounts are of six month's standing, to pay the same.

October 22. 92—

MARION

WILL stand the ensuing season at my farm in Northampton county. Particulars hereafter.

WM. MOODY.

January 27. 6—4w

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

THE commodious STORE HOHSE and tenement, now in the the occupancy of Messrs. Latimer & Barker, belonging to the estate of the late David Kyle, deceased, is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

October 29. 93—

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscribers, desirous of closing their business in this place respectfully solicit all those indebted to their concern, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of September next. Longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

CAIN & KIRKLAND.

July 16. 78—

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last November term of Orange County Court, to the last will and testament of Thomas Fitch, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMPSOM FITCH, Ex'r.

January 7. 02—3wp

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.